

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Somalia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	649-006
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$100,000 CSH; \$100,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$100,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2000
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID meets the critical needs of vulnerable groups by improving the quality and availability of health care services, increasing access to safe water and sanitation, effectively targeting and delivering food aid to the most vulnerable groups, rehabilitating infrastructure for critical livelihood security, and improving capacity for disaster preparedness and response.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Improve aid coordination (\$100,000 DA). USAID will provide funding for the operating costs of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) to facilitate the development of policy and operational coordination for rehabilitation and development activities, particularly at the sectoral level. The aim is to improve aid coordination and develop common approaches. Support will be provided to the recently established SACB secretariat office in the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation in Somaliland. It is a multi-donor funded project. Principal grantee: the United Nations Development Program.

Support child and maternal health (\$100,000 CSH). USAID will provide funding to support the strengthening of health care delivery systems with the aim of reducing the disease burden by providing a high quality minimum package of care. Principle grantee: United Nations Children's Fund.

Provide relief assistance. Through the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance and the Office of Food for Peace, USAID will continue to provide humanitarian food aid to the poorest people in conflict-prone and drought-affected areas. Along with food aid, non-food assistance for health, nutrition, water and sanitation will be provided to the most vulnerable communities. International and local organizations and, where feasible, local authorities, will deliver the aid. Training for civil society groups will improve the effectiveness of aid delivery. Food aid interventions will shift from emergency distributions to activities with more sustainable impact, such as food-for-work wherever possible and appropriate. The prime implementing partners are: CARE, World Food Program, United Nations Children's Fund, Food and Agriculture Organization, Aktion Afrika Hilfe, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, International Medical Corps and Norwegian Peoples Aid.

#### FY 2005 Program:

Support aid coordination (\$100,000 DA). USAID will continue funding for the operating costs of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) to facilitate the development of policy and operational coordination for rehabilitation and development activities. It is a multi-donor project. Principal grantee: same as above.

USAID plans to continue providing food aid and humanitarian assistance in the conflict-prone southern areas of Somalia.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2003 USAID food aid distribution in southern Somalia helped avert starvation. USAID's Food for Peace (FFP) program provided 27,900 metric tons of food assistance

valued at approximately \$18.8 million. In addition to the 2.8 million beneficiaries targeted through the WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), the CARE program provided food to some 611,448 beneficiaries through free food distributions and food-for-work activities. Over 40,000 children under five years of age were immunized against preventable diseases in drought-affected areas of central and southern Somalia. A total of 41,000 insecticide-treated bed nets were provided to pregnant women and to children at subsidized prices to combat malaria. Cholera reduction activities included the provision of supplies, chlorinating wells, and educating people about how the disease is transmitted. Some 100,000 sachets of re-hydration salts were distributed through health centers. Every month 11,000 malnourished children were provided with fortified supplementary food. Following the repair of one major urban water facility and 116 rural bore-hole wells and hand dug wells, 293,300 people were provided with access to clean water.

Data analysis, including remote sensing and market analysis and comprehensive reporting, has resulted in improved decision-making and response planning. USAID supported the timely and accurate dissemination of early warning information that led to a tailored UN aid assistance program for the drought affected Sool Plateau region. The program assisted 1,200 households and aided the development of a water rehabilitation program for the region by Norwegian Peoples Aid. Improved vulnerability analysis in the conflict-ridden Buale region led to an effective humanitarian response by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

This objective is largely supported by humanitarian assistance, with development assistance supporting aid coordination in the absence of a functioning government. By 2005, USAID hopes to have helped lower the number of vulnerable people requiring food aid, although this is challenged by the limited purchasing power of the Somali population due to the lack of economic opportunity.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

	CSH	DA
649-006 Humanitarian Assistance		
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	100
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	100
<b>Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	100
Expenditures	0	138
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	200
Expenditures	0	138
Unliquidated	0	62
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	100	100
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	100	100
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	100
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	100	400